

A correspondent of the *Agra Akhbar* of the 14th December complains of the mismanagement of the Settlement Office at Cawnpore. In November last, the settlement officer was ordered to change place with the minister. But as no written order was sent to the minister to make over charge to the settlement officer, he did not immediately do so. When, on the 2nd November, the settlement officer enquired asking him to come to Cawnpore. Accordingly he came back to Cawnpore, but he did not find his office or papers.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1877.]

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

## SELECTIONS

FROM THE

# VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB.

## NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

## POOHD, AND CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Received up to 22nd December, 1877.

## GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

A correspondent of the *Agra Akhbar* of the 14th December says that tahsildars are also sub-registrars. A tahsildar gets a fixed monthly allowance ranging between Rs. 20 and Rs. 50 for doing the registry work. But it has recently come to our knowledge that the Government is thinking of stopping this extra remuneration to tahsildars. But we fear that this so-called economical measure will be an incentive to them to take bribes. If it be the wish of the Government to effect savings in the public expenditure by reducing the pay of public servants, the pay of all Government officers from tahsildars to the Secretary of State should be reduced at the rate of ten or fifteen per cent. However, to our thinking the pay of native officers admits of no diminution but rather of increase. But there is, no doubt, ample room for cutting down the large salaries of European officers.

Circulation,  
200 copies.

Circulation,  
327 copies.

Circulation,  
400 copies.



Circulation,  
300 copies.

A correspondent of the *Kavi Vachan Sudha* of the 17th December complains of the mismanagement of the settlement office at Cawnpore. In November last, the settlement officer sent a munsarim to Ghâtampur on special duty. Soon after his sheristadar incurred his displeasure and was therefore ordered to change place with the munsarim. But as no written order was sent to the munsarim to make over charge to the sheristadar, he did not immediately do so. When, on the 22nd November, the settlement officer enquired after him, the peshkar wrote him a letter on the 24th idem asking him to come to Cawnpore. Accordingly he came back to Cawnpore, but for two days no one reported his arrival to the settlement officer. On the third day he submitted a petition to the settlement officer, but the latter told him, in reply, "I have no more work for you." Is this an act of justice? The settlement office is not closed even on Sundays. The Settlement Officer spends the proceeds of fines and savings in any way he chooses. He pays deputation allowance to the chaprasis whom he takes with him to the hills, and purchases carpets for his bungalow out of those collections. The Government pays Rs. 55 and Rs. 20 as hire for two bungalows for the use of the office. But the settlement officer himself resides in the larger bungalow and has accommodated the office in the smaller one. The work is sometimes done by contract, and no proper check is exercised over the work done. The contractor obviously earns a good deal of money. If he were to exact one rupee from each muharrir, he would get Rs. 300 from 300 muharrirs. The office hands do not get their full pay. The Government has fixed the pay of the sheristadar at Rs. 100, but he gets only Rs. 60. The nazir gets only Rs. 25 instead of Rs. 50.

Circulation,  
450 copies.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* of the 15th December says that it appears from the *Civil and Military Gazette* that an enquiry will be instituted for the third time into the late murder of a punka coolie at Delhi.



case in which a European soldier kicked a punkah coolie to death at Delhi. We thank the Government of India that it is now going to convince the natives that it sets an equal value on the lives of natives and Europeans. If after the enquiry the European soldier be found guilty of culpable homicide, he should be punished, and thus, the lives of natives protected for the future against the blows of Europeans.

### EDUCATION.

The *Panjab-i-Akhbar* of the 15th December complains that no district officer nor any rais of the female normal school, Lahore now takes any interest in the female normal school. The natural result of this want of supervision is that the administration of the school is not what it ought to be, and the school instead of progressing is daily retrograding. Unless speedy steps are taken to improve its administration, it will have, we are afraid, to be abolished. A few days ago a man was caught committing fornication with an unmarried girl (a student of the school) in the school. The managers of the school have certainly done all they could do to ensure the good administration of the school. The *pardanashin* women are conveyed in doolies to the school. A *chaukidar* is placed at the door of the school to allow no man to enter the school. The text books fixed for the study of students are good. But the fact of the matter is that women are naturally not to be trusted. No student should be allowed to keep with her such books as these, the *Badrimunir*, the *Kulliyat Nazir*, &c., which are calculated to corrupt the morals of women; and a strict watch should be exercised over the moral conduct of the students and the school mistresses. The case above referred to is still *sub-judice*. We strongly advise the Judge not to exempt the girl altogether from punishment. If she escapes scot-free, the system of female education will speedily collapse. The present law does not provide punishment for offending women in cases of adultery, and this tends to encourage and not to

Circulation,  
325 copies.



Circulation  
300 copies.

Circulation,  
410 copies.

check the crime. It behoves the legislature to remodel the law on this point in accordance with the customs of the land.

A correspondent of the *Kavi Vachan Sudha* of the 17th December says that the pay of the teachers of village schools ranges from Rs. 2 to Rs. 5. Sometime ago it was rumoured that the pay of all the teachers would be reduced to Rs. 2. This rumour has caused a panic among them.

The *Shola-i-Tur* of the 18th December says that the Government seeing that the Musalman section of the community did not avail itself of the English education as given in the zila schools, generously determined to make special provision for its education. Accordingly some years ago the Government established Muhammadan schools in some districts. These schools were intended for the instruction of Muhammadan children. The tuition staff of each school consists of an Arabic, a Persian, and a Mathematical teacher. But in these hard times of economy these schools have not escaped. Some of them have already been closed, and the rest are also threatened with the same fate. In his Education Report for 1876-77, the director of public instruction remarks that the Muhammadan schools were started with the object of imparting a knowledge of Western science in conjunction with Eastern science and literature to Muhammadans, but that the Muhammadans do not take as much interest in them as was expected. The number of Muhammadan students is not so large as it should be. It is beyond question that the schools have not proved so successful as they ought to be. But there are some grounds on which this comparative failure may be accounted for. The course of study includes very few works on philosophy and logic of which the advanced Arabic scholars are very fond. In fixing the course of study for each class, no attention has been paid to the usual practice. Mulla Hasan and the Sadra are



taught together, and likewise Qazi Mubarik and the Sillams Bázga, and so on, which is opposed to the usual practice. The students have also to learn Geography and Arithmetic in Urdu, which the grown up men among them do not like. If these defects were remedied, the state of the schools in question would be soon improved. It is not advisable to close the schools in haste. The advanced scholars may be taught Geography and Arithmetic in Arabic, and a taste for Geography may be gradually created among the natives who at present regard it as a useless subject of study.

### LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

A correspondent of the *Kavi Vachan Sudhá* of the 17th December, writing from Mirzapur, says that district officers sometimes abuse their sheristadars and peshkars in open court. The Government should provide for checking this evil. The natives of low birth quietly pocket the insult, and this emboldens European officers. This evil habit on the part of officers sometimes leads to murder. An officer abuses a native, and the latter resenting the insult kills the former. And the result of this is that the natives as a nation are charged with disloyalty.

Circulation,  
300 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbár* of the 18th December says that the Anglo-Indian Journalists have lately raised a clamour against the native press.

Circulation,  
700 copies.

The native press, and constantly moot the question of depriving the latter of its liberty. They argue that the native press far from doing any good to the people and the Government does a real mischief. The editors of native newspapers try to impress upon the people that the Government of India serves no useful purpose. The native newspapers are in the habit of making unjust attacks upon the Government. If a foreigner were to read them he would fancy that the English Government exercises great tyranny and oppression in India.



The above charges may be justly urged against some native newspapers. Our Anglo-Indian contemporaries are not justified in denouncing the whole native press. The editors of many vernacular newspapers are men of good education. They are well versed in politics. They are well-wishers both of the Government and the people. The papers conducted by such men do an inestimable good to the country. They act as interpreters between the Government and the people, and thus prevent popular misapprehension of any public measure of the Government. They play no unimportant part in ennobling the thoughts of natives and spreading civilization. They are also a ready means of spreading European ideas among those natives who have not received an English education. If the Government were to prohibit the publication of vernacular newspapers, the country would again fall into that state of ignorance from which it has just begun to emerge. We hope that the Government will never fall a dupe to the mischievous advice of our Anglo-Indian contemporaries. However, we do not advise the Government to allow perfect freedom of speech to seditious writers. All we contend for is that the *whole* native press should not be dealt with in the same way. Our Anglo-Indian contemporaries also in criticising the native press should not indulge in unqualified language, but they should make a distinction between the good and the bad papers.

Anglo-Indian Journalists have lately raised a clamour against the native press and constantly moot the question of depriving the latter of its liberty. They argue that the native press far from doing any good to the people and the Government does a real mischief. The editors of native newspapers try to impress upon the people that the Government of India serves no useful purpose. The native newspapers are in the habit of making unjust attacks upon the Government. If a foreigner were to read them he would fancy that the English Government exercises great tyranny and oppression in India.



# LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	DATE.	CIRCULATION.
33	Agra Akhbar	Agra	Urdu	Weekly	Decr. 14th, 1877.	327 copies (including) 50 copies taken by Govt.)
34	Akhbar-i-Alam	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	15th	80 copies
35	Akhbar-i-Am	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	12th & 19th	945 copies (including) 336 copies taken by Govt.)
36	Akhbar-i-Tamim	Lucknow	Ditto	Tri-monthly	15th	125 copies
37	Akhbar-i-Tamim	Delhi	Ditto	Weekly	15th	120 "
38	Akhbar-i-Tamim	Aligarh	Urdu-English	Bi-weekly	15th	243 copies (including) 94 copies taken by Govt.)
39	Akhbar-i-Tamim	Benares	Hindi	Monthly	15th	377 copies
40	Akhbar-i-Tamim	Almorah	Hindi	Bi-monthly	15th	20 "
41	Akhbar-i-Tamim	Shahjahanpur	Urdu	Ditto	15th	180 "
42	Akhbar-i-Tamim	Lucknow	Ditto	Weekly	15th	410 copies (including) 250 copies taken by Govt.)
43	Akhbar-i-Tamim	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	15th	100 copies
44	Akhbar-i-Tamim	Lucknow	Ditto	Ditto	15th	58 "
45	Akhbar-i-Tamim	Benares	Hindi	Ditto	15th	140 "
46	Akhbar-i-Tamim	Aligarh	Ditto	Ditto	15th	140 "



## List of papers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	DATE.	Circulation.
12	Bahar-i-Baqar	Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Decr. 14th, 1837.	140
13	Bahar-i-Baqar	Meerut	Urdu	Ditto	" 17th "	100
14	Bahar-i-Baqar	Meerut	Urdu	Ditto	" 9th & 16th "	100
15	Bahar-i-Baqar	Meerut	Urdu	Monthly	For November "	100
16	Bahar-i-Baqar	Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Decr. 14th "	100
17	Bahar-i-Baqar	Meerut	Urdu	Ditto	" 16th "	100
18	Bahar-i-Baqar	Meerut	Urdu	Ditto	" 17th "	100
19	Bahar-i-Baqar	Meerut	Urdu	Bi-monthly	" 18th "	100
20	Bahar-i-Baqar	Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	" 19th "	100
21	Bahar-i-Baqar	Meerut	Urdu	Ditto	" 17th "	100
22	Bahar-i-Baqar	Meerut	Urdu	Ditto	" 18th "	100
23	Bahar-i-Baqar	Meerut	Urdu	Ditto	" 16th "	100
24	Bahar-i-Baqar	Meerut	Urdu	Ditto	" 15th "	100
25	Bahar-i-Baqar	Meerut	Urdu	Ditto	" 14th "	100
26	Bahar-i-Baqar	Meerut	Urdu	Ditto	" 13th "	100
27	Bahar-i-Baqar	Meerut	Urdu	Ditto	" 12th "	100
28	Bahar-i-Baqar	Meerut	Urdu	Ditto	" 11th "	100
29	Bahar-i-Baqar	Meerut	Urdu	Ditto	" 10th "	100
30	Bahar-i-Baqar	Meerut	Urdu	Ditto	" 9th "	100
31	Bahar-i-Baqar	Meerut	Urdu	Ditto	" 8th "	100
32	Bahar-i-Baqar	Meerut	Urdu	Ditto	" 7th "	100
33	Bahar-i-Baqar	Meerut	Urdu	Ditto	" 6th "	100







List of papers examined—(concluded).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Period.	Author.	Date.	Circulation.
28	Qadri Akbar	Delhi	Ditto	...	...	1867	...
29	Qadri Akbar	Delhi	Ditto	...	...	1867	...
30	Qadri Akbar	Delhi	Ditto	...	...	1867	...
31	Qadri Akbar	Delhi	Ditto	...	...	1867	...
32	Qadri Akbar	Delhi	Ditto	...	...	1867	...
33	Qadri Akbar	Delhi	Ditto	...	...	1867	...
34	Qadri Akbar	Delhi	Ditto	...	...	1867	...
35	Qadri Akbar	Delhi	Ditto	...	...	1867	...
36	Qadri Akbar	Delhi	Ditto	...	...	1867	...
37	Qadri Akbar	Delhi	Ditto	...	...	1867	...
38	Qadri Akbar	Delhi	Ditto	...	...	1867	...
39	Qadri Akbar	Delhi	Ditto	...	...	1867	...
40	Qadri Akbar	Delhi	Ditto	...	...	1867	...
41	Qadri Akbar	Delhi	Ditto	...	...	1867	...
42	Qadri Akbar	Delhi	Ditto	...	...	1867	...
43	Qadri Akbar	Delhi	Ditto	...	...	1867	...
44	Qadri Akbar	Delhi	Ditto	...	...	1867	...
45	Qadri Akbar	Delhi	Ditto	...	...	1867	...
46	Qadri Akbar	Delhi	Ditto	...	...	1867	...
47	Qadri Akbar	Delhi	Ditto	...	...	1867	...
48	Qadri Akbar	Delhi	Ditto	...	...	1867	...
49	Qadri Akbar	Delhi	Ditto	...	...	1867	...
50	Qadri Akbar	Delhi	Ditto	...	...	1867	...
51	Qadri Akbar	Delhi	Ditto	...	...	1867	...
52	Qadri Akbar	Delhi	Ditto	...	...	1867	...
53	Qadri Akbar	Delhi	Ditto	...	...	1867	...
54	Qadri Akbar	Delhi	Ditto	...	...	1867	...
55	Qadri Akbar	Delhi	Ditto	...	...	1867	...
56	Qadri Akbar	Delhi	Ditto	...	...	1867	...
57	Qadri Akbar	Delhi	Ditto	...	...	1867	...
58	Qadri Akbar	Delhi	Ditto	...	...	1867	...
59	Qadri Akbar	Delhi	Ditto	...	...	1867	...
60	Qadri Akbar	Delhi	Ditto	...	...	1867	...
61	Qadri Akbar	Delhi	Ditto	...	...	1867	...
62	Qadri Akbar	Delhi	Ditto	...	...	1867	...
63	Qadri Akbar	Delhi	Ditto	...	...	1867	...
64	Qadri Akbar	Delhi	Ditto	...	...	1867	...
65	Qadri Akbar	Delhi	Ditto	...	...	1867	...
66	Qadri Akbar	Delhi	Ditto	...	...	1867	...
67	Qadri Akbar	Delhi	Ditto	...	...	1867	...
68	Qadri Akbar	Delhi	Ditto	...	...	1867	...
69	Qadri Akbar	Delhi	Ditto	...	...	1867	...
70	Qadri Akbar	Delhi	Ditto	...	...	1867	...
71	Qadri Akbar	Delhi	Ditto	...	...	1867	...
72	Qadri Akbar	Delhi	Ditto	...	...	1867	...
73	Qadri Akbar	Delhi	Ditto	...	...	1867	...
74	Qadri Akbar	Delhi	Ditto	...	...	1867	...
75	Qadri Akbar	Delhi	Ditto	...	...	1867	...
76	Qadri Akbar	Delhi	Ditto	...	...	1867	...
77	Qadri Akbar	Delhi	Ditto	...	...	1867	...
78	Qadri Akbar	Delhi	Ditto	...	...	1867	...
79	Qadri Akbar	Delhi	Ditto	...	...	1867	...
80	Qadri Akbar	Delhi	Ditto	...	...	1867	...
81	Qadri Akbar	Delhi	Ditto	...	...	1867	...
82	Qadri Akbar	Delhi	Ditto	...	...	1867	...
83	Qadri Akbar	Delhi	Ditto	...	...	1867	...
84	Qadri Akbar	Delhi	Ditto	...	...	1867	...
85	Qadri Akbar	Delhi	Ditto	...	...	1867	...
86	Qadri Akbar	Delhi	Ditto	...	...	1867	...
87	Qadri Akbar	Delhi	Ditto	...	...	1867	...
88	Qadri Akbar	Delhi	Ditto	...	...	1867	...
89	Qadri Akbar	Delhi	Ditto	...	...	1867	...
90	Qadri Akbar	Delhi	Ditto	...	...	1867	...
91	Qadri Akbar	Delhi	Ditto	...	...	1867	...
92	Qadri Akbar	Delhi	Ditto	...	...	1867	...
93	Qadri Akbar	Delhi	Ditto	...	...	1867	...
94	Qadri Akbar	Delhi	Ditto	...	...	1867	...
95	Qadri Akbar	Delhi	Ditto	...	...	1867	...
96	Qadri Akbar	Delhi	Ditto	...	...	1867	...
97	Qadri Akbar	Delhi	Ditto	...	...	1867	...
98	Qadri Akbar	Delhi	Ditto	...	...	1867	...
99	Qadri Akbar	Delhi	Ditto	...	...	1867	...
100	Qadri Akbar	Delhi	Ditto	...	...	1867	...



